

The Manchester Journal.

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NO. 15.

THE MANCHESTER JOURNAL.

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OFFICE OVER THE EQUINOX STORE

TERMS.—\$1.25 per annum, in advance, or \$1.50 at the end of the year. Year of Postage in New-England County.

Rates of Advertising:

1 square 1 week	\$0.75
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PRACTISING

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Fire and Life Insurance Agent,

MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

MINER & SON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Office over Equinox Store.

MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

E. B. BURTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in the Court House.

H. F. KETCHUM, M. D.,

PRACTISING

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office at Residence and Court House.

MANCHESTER, VT., May 29, 1861.

L. D. COY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

2 doors North of Congregational Church.

C. N. BENNETT,

CABINET and WAGON SHOP.

4 doors South of Equinox Store.

Furniture constantly on hand; also ready made coffins.

HOUSES AND SIGN PAINTING DONE TO ORDER.

C. H. WALKER,

Dealer in Stoves and Hardware.

Tin, Copper, Brass, Spinning and all kinds of work.

Job Work of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

Particular attention is invited to the

Home Comfort Summer & Winter

COOKING STOVES.

Manchester, June 6, 1861.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE EFFECTED BY

Thames Fire Insurance Company,

NORWICH, CT.

Ct. River Mutual Insurance Co.,

HELIX, N. H.

And other reliable Companies, by

HENRY E. MINER, AGENT.

Manchester, May 29, 1861.

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscriber would inform his old customers

and the public generally, that he will con-

tinue the Butchering business at his old stand,

and is prepared to furnish Meats of all kinds at

low prices. H. P. UTLEY.

Manchester, May 29, 1861.

W. B. BURTON,

AGENT FOR

WHEELER

&

WILSON'S

SEWING

MACHINE.

"The Old Oaken Bucket that Hung in the Well,"

REVIVED.

VEDDER'S HYDRAULATOR,

OR WATER DRAWER.

Apply to

WM. BROWN & CO., Manchester,

PROPRIETORS FOR

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

NEW HARNESS SHOP!

C. BURLINGAME, MANAGER.

A good Assortment of

Harnesses, Saddles, Whips,

And all Goods in this line.

Repairing done at Short Notice.

IMPROPTU LINES.

BY MRS. LEIDA E. ENDORF.

The world is convulsing from centre to side,
And War and Commotion our Union divide;
With false "stars and stripes" our horizon is
darked,

But think not our National honor is wracked;
Jehovah is up, if the people are down,
And soon will dispel such sectional frown.

While Jackson survives in the bright land of Illinois,
Jeff. Davis will find small dimensions in this;
Oh! give us his head very soon in a charger,
His brains in a tub—no need nothing larger;

For the Goddess of Liberty never will falter—
Crushed though she may be by a miserable faction,
Rising in glory she will go forth to action.

"Rough" and "hard" punishment may be,
"Home Abe's" compliments to Davis and B.,
A "Bones-guard" may change for a "seal-guard"

for us—

They will hang them as high as Haman, to cheer,
The South are growing too big for their strength,
Better consult "Old Benedict's" ghost at full
length;

Or Calhoun, in his splendor of plaster and wax,
So near he came to the halter of flax;
Though he escaped his just punishment here,
You'll fall like a Dunce, or Robespierre.

Vermont, July 4, 1861.

(For the Manchester Journal.)

Up! up! brave Vermonters! don't thou bear not
the wall.

Of our patriot brothers who fell in the fight!
Up! up! ye bold yeomen, and girls on your
spears.

And swear that you'll stand by your flag and the
right.

Up then with your valor, your glory and power!
Think of the deeds your fathers achieved,
Swear that you'll stand by the old Constitution,
And never let one of its laws be repealed.

Deal with the Rebels as justly they merit,
Spare not a life where a traitors heart beats;
On them to the field, with shot, shell and cannon,
Let them know the Green Mountain Boys never
retreat.

FREE-LIBERTY OF THE PRESS AND

OF SPEECH MUST BE SUBORDINATE

TO THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC.

The following are the excellent words

of Mr. Everett, taken from a recent article

in the *Ledger* on this subject:

"There are presses, for the most part in the

border States, though some of them are

found in cities more remote from the

scene of action, which are daily pleading

the cause of the enemy, misrepresenting

and vilifying the Government of the United

States, exaggerating every article of

unfavorable intelligence, and exerting

themselves to the utmost to disseminate

the friends and defenders of the Constitution

and the Union. But such is the all but

superstitious devotion of the people to the

liberty of the Press, that these proclivities

of the Press, with the exception of a single

instance in St. Louis, never been in-

terfered with. It seems to have been

thought better by those in authority to

tolerate the mischief of these unpatriotic

presses, than to elevate them to great im-

portance by prosecution, or to enervate

in the slightest degree upon that freedom

of public discussion which in ordinary

times is justly regarded as one of the

greatest safeguards of liberty. But it is

preposterous to sacrifice the end to the

means. We should in this respect learn

wisdom from the churches of the Union.

While we regard as unwelcome our

Christian civilization that resort to Lynch

law, by which every expression of opinion

adverse to the popular sentiment is sup-

pressed in the seceding States, we ought

to remember that in tolerating a traitorous

Press among ourselves we practice a

liberty which awards no gratitude at

home, and is never reciprocated by the

opposing party. It is in fact an absurdity

in terms, under the venerable name of the

liberty of the Press, to permit the system-

atic and licentious abuse of a Government

which is tasked to the utmost in defend-

ing the country from disintegration and

political chaos. The Governor of Malta was

once censured in Parliament for some al-

leged severity toward the editor of a jour-

nal in that island, and the liberty of the

Press was declared to be in danger. The

Duke of Wellington said he was as friend-

ly as anybody to the liberty of the Press

in London, but a free Press in the Island

of Malta was as much out of place as it

would be on the quarter-deck of a man-of-

war. We suppose the most enthusiastic

champion of the liberty of the Press would

hardly think it right to publish a journal

within the walls of Fort Mifflin, in which

the officers of the garrison should be

daily advised to desert and the men be

constantly exhorted to mutiny; and whose

columns should be filled with persistent

abuse of the Government and all engaged

so far from being reciprocated, the mem-
ber of the Confederate Congress at Mount-
gomery or Richmond, who should assail
the conduct or policy of that body, as the
Government of the United States has been
assailed by the sympathizers with seces-
sion at Washington would not reach his
hotel in safety. He would swing from the
next lamp-post.

HON. D. S. DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

This veteran Democrat has made a

powerful speech in Wyoming county, Pa.

His idea of meeting the crisis is far as

possible from that of the Breckinridge

school of Democracy. Speaking of the

suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*

he said: "If I had possession of a traitor,

and no other remedy would arrest trou-

ble, I would suspend the writ, and use

the individual, too."

The following extracts will show the

earnest and patriotic spirit of Mr. Dick-

inson's speech: "But what is the true way

of putting down what I shall term a rebel-

lion? And we can all agree in one thing:

that that rebellion is either right or wrong,

justifiable or unjustifiable—to be approved

or condemned, as a whole. If it is right for

a portion of this country to take up arms

against this Government, it is right to sus-

pense such actions; and if they are wrong,

they should be put down by the power of

the people. [Applause.] There is no half-

way house in this matter—no tarrying be-

tween sustaining the Government and at-

tempting its overthrow. There is no

peace proclamation that will suit the case

until the rebellion is put down. [Ap-

plause.] And were I in favor, or disposed

to tamper with this rebellion, or aid or

countenance it, I would go and take up

arms with them. Because if it is right

for them to take up arms, it is right for

them to have arms and assistance. If

they are wrong, if they are guilty of treas-

on and murder, and arson, then they

should be overthrown by the whole power

of the Government; [Applause, and cries

of "good!"] and put down so that no resur-

rection day will ever find rebellion again.

[Renewed applause.]

When any Democratic or Republican

friends, or any other man, are disposed

to call the President to account, and I am

not his defender, I merely beg when they

get through with him they will merely in-

quire whether Mr. Jefferson Davis & Co.

have gone strictly according to the Con-

stitution of the United States? [Cheers

and laughter.] I have the impression

that sustaining a pretended government

within the boundaries of the United

States; that sending the troops of our

Government, its ships; betraying its com-

mands; firing upon its fortifications; or-

ganizing piracy upon the high seas; and

long list of other and kindred acts—I have

the impression, I say, that the very slight

infraction upon the Constitution, and

may require examination. [Laughter.]

But I want to have my Constitution friends

come along with me, and when they get

the Administration all regulated and on

the constitutional track, to look at this

matter a little; for it seems to me that it

requires attention. I know not whether

Mr. Lincoln has observed the Constitu-

tion; indeed, for all the purposes of re-

sisting the rebellion, I care not. It is due

to him to say, however, that he has seemed

to be in good faith attempting to put down

the rebellion. He has not done all things

as I would have done them, because I

would have multiplied his men by about

four, and where he has struck one blow I

would have struck a dozen. [Laughter

and cheering.] Therefore I do not agree

with him in that respect. When the day

comes we can have a settlement with him,

for he is to be held, with all other officers,

to a strict account. But I would not do
even that under the smoke of an enemy's
guns."

EMINENT STATESMEN ON THE

UNION.

JOHN A. DIX.

I am for supporting the government.

I do not ask who administers it. It is the

government of my country, and as such I

shall give it, in this extremity, all the

support in my power. I regard the pending

contest with the secessionists as a death-

struggle for constitutional liberty and law.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The slavery question is a mere excuse

—the election of Lincoln a mere pretext.

The present secession movement is the

result of an enormous conspiracy formed

more than a year since—formed by lead-

ers in the Southern Confederacy more

than twelve years ago. * * * But

this is no time for a detail of causes. The

conspiracy is known. Armies have been

raised, and war levied to accomplish it.

There are only two sides to the question.

Every man must be for the United States

government or against it. There can be

no neutrals in this war; only patriots or

traitors. * * * While I sanction no

war on the rights of others, I will employ

my countrymen not to lay down their arms

until our own rights are recognized.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The stars and stripes should be pre-

served, if for nothing else, as a memento,

as an emblem of the best and purest gov-

ernment upon which the sun shone. And

I would invoke the bitterest curse upon